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THE TOLEDO COLLECTION OF CUNEIFORM TABLETS

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The Toledo (Ohio) Museum of Arts possesses a small collection of thirty-one cuneiform tablets, of which the writer published seventeen in *Babyloniaca*, Vol. VII, from copies made during his visit to the United States in 1913. Unfortunately this article perished in the destruction of Louvain in 1914, but a few off prints survived. These will furnish material for a duplicate article as soon as we are able to continue our periodical. Since my last visit to the Toledo Museum a few inscriptions have been added. Most noteworthy is a perfect duplicate of the Marada inscription of Nebuchadnezzar, No. 2 in my *Building Inscriptions of the Neo-Babylonian Empire* and No. 2 in the German edition (*Vorderasiatische Bibliothek*, Vol. IV). Also a duplicate of the Sin-gašid inscription, Thureau-Dangin, *VAB*, I, 222b, has been acquired and numbered 29 in the collection.

No. 30, a small unbaked clay cone, is new and reads as follows:

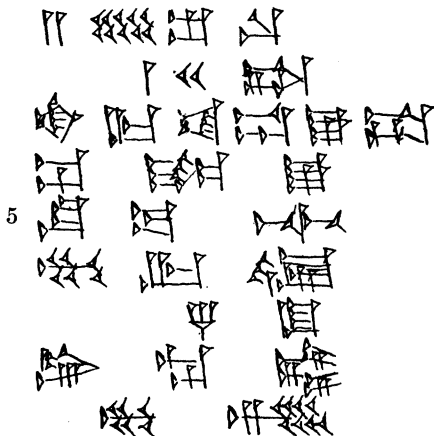
1. ^a*Sin-ga-ši-id*
2. *ni-taḡ-kalag-ga*
3. *lugal unug-(ki)-ga*
4. *lugal am-na-nu-um*
5. *ú-a é-an-na*
6. *ud é-an-na*
7. *mu- dū- a*
8. *é-gal*
9. *nam-lugal-la-ka-ni*
10. *mu- dū*

Sin-gašid the mighty man, king of Erech, king of Amnanu, care-taker of Eanna, when he had built E-anna, built a palace for his royalty.

A similar cone, which I saw in the hands of a dealer in London, carries the same inscription without lines 6-7.

No. 28 is a case tablet containing a receipt for grain. The case has an illegible seal impression, probably of the creditor Sibê. The provenance is unknown and the contents reveal peculiarities.

TOLEDO MUSEUM, No. 28



$\frac{2}{5}$ še-gur-ka

80-ta

ki ur-éd¹-e-ta

si-bé-e

šu-ba-ti

mu ur-dun

nindá-túb

galu ma-gan

mu-zid

160 ka of barley ($\frac{1}{5}$ gur at the rate of 80 ka) from Urede, Sibê has received. Year in which Ur-dun, the . . . a man of Magan, was established in office.

In the city where this transaction took place the *gur* according to this remarkable statement contained 400 ka instead of the usual 300 ka of that period. Various sizes of the *gur* must have been in use. For example the *gur* of Akkad and the *gur-sag-gál* of Marada are mentioned in *PBS*, IX, 122.

¹ Delitzsch's reading *ed* for the ideograms *UD-DU* and *DUL-DU* = *ašû* is supported by *ud-dé-a*, Langdon, *Paradise*, II, 19. Hence *ud-du* is really a phonetic reading.

The date is unknown to me. The title *nindá-KU* is well known in neo-Babylonian times and a few examples will be found in Meissner, *SAI*, 9359. It occurs also in a document of the late Assyrian period, Peiser, *Keilschriftliche Acten-Stücke* No. 1, l. 2, the *nindá-KU* of Dilbat. See also *CT*, 21, No. 1, 29. The title occurs in pre-Sargonic times, Nikolski, 13 Rev. VII, where the sign *KU* (*REC*, 467) is followed by *ba*, hence the title was read *nindatub*. In the Toledo tablet *KU* has the variant form *REC*, 469.

In the last line *mu-zi(d)* is probably a variant of the ordinary formula *ba-zid*, "he was established." In the date formulae at Ur this word *zid*=*kânu* is invariably written *KU*=*REC*, 469. Since *zid*=*kânu* was only once documented in the syllabars (Br. 10528), the phrase has been left untranslated in the date formulae. Fortunately the Toledo tablet clears up the difficulty.

No. 31 is an interesting letter of the neo-Babylonian period.

1. *duppi Šamaš-ri-ši*
a-na Na-din abi-šù
lu-ú šu-lum ana abi-ia
ilu^{en} ?-gar u ilu^u nabû šu-lum u balaṭam
5. *ša abi-ia liḫ-bu-u*
a-mur ilu^u Nabû-mukîn-kāti(amel)
u ilu^u Šamaš-aḫi-iddin a-na
bêli-ia al-tap-ra
šipāti bêli
10. *lù da-aš-šù-nu-tu¹*
u ši-pir-tu-ka
it-ti-ia [a]-na muḫ-ḫi
ka-ra-a-nu tal-lak
ti-i-di ki-i
15. *a-na muḫ-ḫi-ka*
ra-aḫ-ṣak abu-ú-a
u aḫu-u-a al-la
ia-a-nu

¹ *iddan*, *idan* is employed for the preterite of *nadānu* in the late period.

Nippur 7023: In Toledo Museum No. 28 the title *ninda-túb* obviously designates an official of importance, since a year was chronologically designated by the record of his elevation to that office. A tablet in perfect state of preservation in the Nippur Collection No. 7023 proves that the *ninda-túb* was a temple official and entitled to the temple revenues for the second month of each year. The text itself is reserved for the official publications of the University Museum. I give it, therefore, in transcription only.

1. *nam-lù-nindá-túb-ba é^dNusku*
mu-a iti-2-kam
kù-ta-šám¹ ki ì-lì-e-ri-ba-am
Ri-im-Ašdar dumu-meš mu-na-we-ru
5. *ù na-we-ir-tum ama-ne-ne*
Lù-é-šu-me-rá dumu^dŠamaš-^dEnlilla
in-šám-a
ki Lù-é-šu-me-rà-ta
^dNusku-ili²-šu dumu ili-šu-ib-bi-šu-ú
10. *in-ši-in-šám*
 Rev. *šám-tíl-la-bi-šú*
4½ gèn kù-babbar
in-na-an-lal-e
PA-lugal³ é ad-da-ni in-duġ
15. *ud-kúr-šú Lù-é-šu-me-rá-ge*
ù abil-a-ni a-na-me-a-bi
nam-lù-nindá-túb-ba é^dNusku mu-a iti-2-kam-ma-šú
gù-nu-um-gà-gà-a⁴
mu lugal-bi in-pad
20. *igi li-bi-it-Ašdar nu-éš^dEn-lil-lá*
igi ì-lì-A-e-epiš⁵ mar ab-lum

¹ For the use of this term, Semitic *šmatu*, "purchase," see Poebel, *BE*, VI, Part 2, p. 14.

² *NI*.

³ So also Poebel, *ibid.*, No. 37, 9. But in No. 66, 10 *PA-AN*, i.e., *garza* = *paršu*, "edict"; see also 57, 9. This proves in all probability that the original reading was *garza-lugal*, "royal edict," and by metonymy came to mean, "right to a temple income by royal edict."

⁴ For the subjunctive of indirect discourse see *Sumerian Grammar*, p. 164 above.

⁵ Cf. *ilu Ē-a-epiš*, Tallquist, *Neubabylonisches Namenbuch*, p. 55, *a-e* for *é-a* occurs also in a Cappadocian tablet copied by Sayce in this museum. *A-e* is, therefore, the true pronunciation and the old reading *Ea* is to be abandoned. The Greek rendering *Aos* in Damascius also proves that *Ae* is the true reading. Delitzsch many years ago expressed his preference for this reading.

igi a-we-li-ia bur-gul

igi^{ilu} Ninurašā-ga-mil dup-šar

iti ab-è ud 18-kam

25. *mu sa-am-su-i-lu-na lugal*

á-ág-gà^a En-lil-lá-ka

The office of the *nindá-túb* of the temple of Nusku yearly for the second month, which by purchase from Ilí-eribam, Rím-Ašdar, the sons of Munamir, and Namirtum their mother, Lu-Ešumera the son of Šamaš-Enlil had purchased, from Lu-Ešumera Nusku-ilišu son of Ilišu-ibbišū purchased.

As its full price, $4\frac{1}{2}$ shekels of silver he will weigh out. The royal legacy of his father's house he redeemed. "In future days Lu-Ešumera and his sons as many as there may be, will not enter complaint for the office of the *nindá-túb* of the temple of Nusku yearly for the second month," they swore in the name of the king.

Four witnesses. Tenth month; eighteenth day. Twenty-eighth year of Samsuiluna.